# FIRST EDITION

VOL. X.-NO. 28.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

#### THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

The following are the details of the news from South and Central America brought by the Steamer Alaska, which left Aspinwall on July 23: Paraguayan War-Movements of Lopez-Hopes of the Paraguayans.

Accounts from the Rio Plata state that the position of Lopez is impregnable. He has eight thousand robust and well-disciplined men under arms, besides four thousand youths. The inhabitants have for the most part retreated to the interior. Lopez is exploring his iron mines. Near these mines is the arsenal in which cannon are being cast. Besides the fortifications which have already been built, other intrenchments in the interior are being made.

The Paraguayan officers declare that, in their opinion, the war will last ten years longer. The Paraguayans are determined to fight to the last man. At Asuncton and other points occupied by the allies, there is no other but Brazilian authority. The apparent object of Brazil is to imperceptibly absorb Paraguay by a protracted siege or by the expatriation of her sons.

Affin'rs in Chill-A Protestant Church-A Rich Silver Lode. Another disastrous fire had occurred in Valparaiso, which destroyed considerable property. An event of great significance took place in Santiago on the 29th ult.: this was the opening of a Spanish Protestant Church, and although in Valparaiso Protestant Church service in the English language has been performed for years -for the pre-eminently Catholic city of Santi-ago this must be indeed deemed a great event, signifying the final triumph of a principle. Smallpox has made its appearance to a rather alarming extent in some parts of Valparaiso.

Considerable excitement has been caused by

the reperred discovery of a silver lode on the Cerro del Encanto, situated on the Laguna estate and distant from Valparaiso about ten miles. The lode is described as being upward of a metre in width, and it is predicted that at a short depth from the surface it will prove double that width. A small quantity of the ore assayed at the mint gave a "ley" of 106 marks to the "cajon" of 62 quintals. Fabulous prices are being asked for shares in the mine.

Affairs in Peru-The Rebuilding of Arequipa. Great interest is manifested in Lima in relation to the guano trade.

The armament is at last taken out of the corvette America, driven a mile inland during the sea inundation in August last, and her hull is breaking up and crumbling to pieces.

From Arequipa we learn that the reconstruc-tion of the city is going on with less activity than might be desirable; that earthquakes are again of frequent occurrence, and that the peo-ple are a good deal afraid at the terrible predic-tions of the German astronomer, M. Falb, which shows that ignorance and superstitions terror are still considerably rampant in that de-

Central America-Tranquillity of Guatemala. Since our last news from this republic an-nouncing the defeat and flight of Serapio Cruz tranquillity has remained undisturbed, and the Governors of the frontier departments have taken the necessary steps to prevent any fur-

Salvador-Another Eruption of Izalco.

Another severe eruption of Izalco occurred on the 17th of June. The eruption of lava con-tinued during the entire day. A perfect rain of dust poured upon San Salvador with such force that in two minutes it had covered the roofs of houses and the streets, leaving the people in the dark, a circumstance that created much alarm among those who understood the danger in the event of the descension continuing. Fortu-nately, however, the thick cloud with the utmost rapidity changed its course toward the port of Acajutla, where it was seen coming down in enormous quantities, covering the horizon on the south. During the night the immense quantity of fire that is visible rushing out of the vol cano was perfectly wonderful, as also the variety of lights that are seen with the naked eve at a distance of four leagues. The direction of the current is on to the Ceniza river, and therefore the city of Izalco is thus far safe.

Nicaragua-A Revolution in Prospect. After ten years of comparative quiet, our little republic is indulging in civil war. The administration of President Guzman, who has now held office two years and eight months, has failed to give satisfaction to General Martinez and his political friends, who held power fo ten years previous to the present administration The politics of the State are divided somewhat geographically—North and South. The revolu-tionists are the Northern, or Leon faction. On the 26th ult. all the important points in the north part of the State were taken, without resistance, by the revolutionis. They have put about 1000 men in the field, and are moving on Managua, the capital. From this point-the north-it now looks probable that the result will

## Personalities.

be the speedy downfall of the Guzman adminis

-Both the Rizarelli brothers fell recently while performing the trapeze act at McVickar's Theatre, Chicago. Their lives were saved by the net spread underneath.

-The Empress Eugenie is preparing for her journey in the East. She will remain about twelve days in Constantinople, in the miast of the fetes to be celebrated in her honor, both in the capital and on the banks of the Bosphorus.

Napoleon III has always in his bureau blank forms of decrees signed by all las ministers. It was by this means that he was enabled to remit to M. Schneider, for the Journal Officiel, a copy of the decree of prorogation with the signature

-State Senators Pinchbeck and Antoine, of Louisiana, arrived in Chicago on the 28th inst. At Indianapolis they were enthusiastically re-ceived by the colored people, and their friends of Chicago propose to pay them similar honors

on Monday or Thuesday.

—At the recent fete in Paris a diplomatist said to the Empress Eugenie, "Why is it that a re-ception or a fete at Paris is so different from the ceremony elsewhere?" 'Impossible to answer, Excellency, 'she replied; 'perhaps it is that we like our friends and our friends like us."

—A friend of Colonel Yerger, who writes to the Cheinnati Commercial in his defense, and endeavors to show that for years past he has been insane, says:-"When conscription was the law of our necessity Colonel Yerger forsook his friends, sought shelter at the Federal headquarters at Vicksburg, and betrayed cowardice and disloyalty to his section by telling all he knew of the Confederate movements.

-A Swedenborgian named Parker Is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into Heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitarians, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without any tails.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has ordered a flag which he purposes to present to Miss Ida Lewis It is about three feet long and one and a half wide. It is made of white silk, trimined with red, and with a gilt stripe around it. On one end is a circle with an oil painting of Miss Lewis in the act of rescuing two men from drowning. In the foreground is the Lime Rock House, and in the distance is a sail-boat swamped, with two men clinging to it, and a boy who is struggling in the water, while in the centre is Miss Lewis in a boat alone, without hat or shawl, pulling to the rescue. At the other end is the name "Rescue," in gilt letters. The whole is in an elegantly-carved frame of black walnut and gilt. BUTLER.

His Letter Expounding the Justice of the Virginia Test Outh.

The following is the full text of the letter concerning the test oath, which was addressed by General B. F. Butler to a distinguished citizen of Virginia:-

BAY VIEW, NEAR GLOUCESTER, July 26, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter reaches me at the seaside, where I have no books for consultation, and as to the precedents have to rely entirely upon my memory.

The question you present, as I understand it, is this:—In the Virginia election a portion or the members of the Legislature elected cannot take the oath, which is a necessary qualification to their seats; and this legal disability was known to the voters at the time they were elected. Under those circumstances they being refused their seats, is the next highest candidate voted for on the list eligible? This question has not always received a uniform rolling in parliamentary bodies. In the celebrated case of Wilkea and buttrell, after Wilkes had been expelled from Parliament because of an alleged inability to take his seat, although he was returned at the next election by nine-tenths of all the votes thrown, yet the House of Commons seated his opponent, Colonel Suttrell, who had but a mere handful of votes. It will be observed, however, that this was not done until the second time Wilkes had been unseated, the House assuming that their action was notice to every voter. ers of the Legislature elected cannot take the oath,

riouse assuming that their action was notice to every voter.

This decision has been pretty nearly uniformly held where the disability was a legal and continued one, which would render the person unfit to sit in the body to which he was returned at any future time. Is this the case with the legal disability of some of the members elect to the Virginia Legislature? That disqualification is usually denominated an inability to take the test oath. Stating it in that way, it would hardly seem that a moral or conscientious scruple of the member as to taking an earth would or could be so generally known to the electors as to make it proper that their vote for him should be considered so far in deflance of the law of the land that their votes should be held for nought and set aside. But when we remember that this disqualification or disability to take the test oath is, in fact, that the members elect have committed overt acts of treason against the United States, and many of them are in the condition of paroled prisoners of war, and that the Reconstruction roled prisoners of war, and that the Reconstruction acts have precisely made that status of a candidate an absolute disqualification, and that that has been done over and over again by Congress, it would seem very clear that the elector who chooses for his representative such a man ought to take the consequences of his own act and have his vote rejected as if he had thrown it for a person actually dead— as many of these men would have been if they had had their deserts-or civiliter mortui as all of thes

men are until relieved by the legislative power which has imposed the disability.

My opinion, therefore, would be, and in that I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Government and within the requirements of the laws of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside these men who cannot take the test oath because of their participation in the Rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and who lost the votes of the electors because of their adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats as being the choice of the only men voting who did not being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative.

prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative.

I have thus far examined the question only in its legal relations. Of course we shall hear much of the necessity of conciliation, and of the necessity of the policy of reconciliation, and of allowing those who "accept the situation," as the phrase is, to take part in the government. But that conciliation—that policy of reconciliation—that permission to those who forfeited their rights to resume them, or, in other words, the reconferring of civil rights upon them—must emanate from Congress, and not from the Executive; and whatever Congress may do upon the subject, it is clear to my mind that executive officers as well as every other citizen, can have but one duly, and that is to obey the law; and the law and its consequences seem to me equally clear, as I have before stated. When the matter shall come before Congress, then after full examination of the condition of the Southern States, after the evidence shall be heard, whether those men do in good faith accept the situation or take advantage of the ballot-box to do that which they could not do with the bayonet—i.e., successfuily oppose the Government—when it shall fully appear that the Rebellion indeed is ended, I may be quite of opinion that the law of Congress should be repealed, and be ready to vote therefor. But until that time I think this law, like every other law of Congress, should be executed.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

Congress, should be executed.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

De Rodas' Contempt for the Volunteers. The New York Tribune's correspondent writes

from Havana, July 23, as follows:— General De Rodas has lately been giving decided indications of his contempt for the leaders of the volunteers, and most especially of General Espinar, who permitted himself to be installed in the Captain-General's chair as Dulce's succes-Various other things indicate that the conflict is, each day, growing to a close, and De Rodas, or the representative of the government, must go under or bring t the would-be leaders and "saviors the island." The beginning of the may be reached on the of Espinar's departure for Spain, but whether so or not, it must speedily happen. Should the Governor-General go down in the struggle, there could arise nothing but the most unprecedented anarchy. The "saviors of the island" would under no circumstances agree to accept another Captain-General coming from Spain, and nominated by the present Ministry; and, on the other hand, should De Rodas be brought into actual conflict with these paper warriors, and get the advantage, there would be such elements of disturbance that he would be powerless to do anything. The Captain-General knows the situation, and has asked of the authorities at Madrid a concession of power to propose autonomy to the Cubans. Failing in this, he evidently con-

Looking at all the surrounding circumstances. it is almost certain that not only De Rodas but Dulce, Prim, Serrano & Co. would gladly carry out the policy herein foreshadowed. The only real difficulty is this:- Can the present Ministry retain power after having consented to a sale of the island? The matter is being discussed in the higher and better circles of society here, and the project is gaining supporters day by day. The great opposition comes from the office-holders, whose bread and meat would, in such event, have to be gained on the soil of old

siders the field lost.

It is more, much more than probable, that De Rodas will advise the Government to do as Dulce has already advised it, viz., sell out the island to the natives, taking a guarantee from the United States. Public opinion is undergoing a change in Spain, and it is confidently believed that the scheme will succeed. The Spanish Minister, Roberts, is announced as soon to visit the island, and, doubtless, it is with a view of seeing what would be the best steps to be taken with respect to this matter.

The Liberators in New York. The Tribune of this morning says:—
The greater portion of the released fillibusters are still wandering over the city. They are said to have received directions to wait around for a few days. It is rumored that another expedi-tion is being organized here, but it may be considered certain that no more will depart direct from this port to Cuba. The Junta are acting with unanimity and caution, and Spanish spie will find it more difficult in future to worm out the secrets of the Cuban patriots. The Junta and Colonels Ryan and Currier have, it appears, dissolved connection, since the former mander failed to disband his troops on Gardiner's Island, when directed to do so by the Junta. Colonel Byron will, probably, be the leader of any future movement.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

#### TENNESSEE.

Review of the Situation from a Senter Stand-

In the New York Tribune's Washington cor-

respondence we find the following:-WASHINGTON, July 31.-Ex-Supervisor Noah and one of the Congressional delegation of Ten-nessee arrived in this city yesterday direct from that State. Both these gentlemen are strong Republicans, and partisans of Governor Senter. They report the present campaign in their State the most active witnessed there for many years. They seem to regard Senter's election a fore They seem to regard Senter's election a foregone conclusion, and estimate his majority at
40,000. Some of his supporters did expect a
majority of 75,000, based upon the supposition that he would more than divide
the suffrage of East Tennessee
with Stokes, and would receive at least onethird of the colored vote. Recent developments,
however, may scriously reduce this estimate,
although his majority will undoubtedly exceed
that received by General Grant. As to the motives which induced so many Republicans to
favor General Senter's nomination and election favor General Senter's nomination and election in opposition to General Stokes, they say when Senter, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the Senate, succeeded Governor Brownlow, whose election to the United States Senate vacated the Gubernatorial chair, it was, upon due deliberation, thought prudent and just to continue him in office as a measure of safety to the Republican party. As Governor he possessed the power of controlling the registration of voters under the franchise law, which authority, if judiciously exercised would undoubtedly secure a Republican Legis lature, and consequently the selection of a Republican Senator as a successor to Senato Fowler. Senter was known to be liberal in hi views, and friendly to the Northern-born citi-zens and ex-Federal soldiers and officers who had since the war made Tennessee their home. Stokes, on the contrary, was understood to be uncertain and indifferent, and ready to affiliate

with any set of men who would give him aid in accomplishing his ambitious schemes. Moreover, he had repeatedly urged that the Northern men, or "carpet-baggers," should be driven out of the country, openly boasting that he intended to wage a bitter warfare upon them.

Brownlow's election to the United States Senate was mainly owing to the support which he received from the so-called "carnet-bag", elehe received from the so-called "carpet-bag' ele-ment, and Stokes, having been defeated in the nomination for Governor by Brownlow, in 1867, and subsequently for United States Senator in 1868, it can easily be understood why Stokes was so bitter against Brownlow and the "Yankees," and why these "Yankees" and Senator Brownlow support Senter's claims. Senator Brown-low's position on this question is not new. He has been impressed with the justice and necessity of extending the franchise and removing all political disabilities for nearly two years, the only question being as to the proper moment to establish an initial point in this behalf. In this he has been susained by the views of a preponderance of the

Union element. When the reconstruction policy of Congress placed the ballot in the hands of every-pody in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and the Carolinas, and proposed to do the same for Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, it was evident that Tennessee could no longer justly disfranchise over one hundred thousand of her citizens without confessing that her restrictive laws were not based upon principle, but were framed only to secure the spoils of office—an admission that no political party could safely avow. It was not supposed that Congress and the administration of General Grant would for an instant favor a liberal policy in the ten security States and an instant favor as the security of the securit in the ten seceding States, and an illiberal one in Tennessee.

Many Republicans of Tennessee think Governor Boutwell committed a grave error when he interfered in the political affairs of their State particularly when it was known that Stokes had prior to the opening of the campaign, been offered the United States Senatorship without opposition if he would not oppose Senter's elec-tion. This offer Stokes indignantly spurned, and stated that he intended to "take a lick" at both the Governorship and Senatorship, no matter what the consequences might be.

Senter's election will by no means destroy the Republican party. On the contrary, it is be-lieved that the old line Whigs, who were antisecessionists, will affiliate with a liberal Repub lican party, and that the Democrats will rally to old party lines and issues; that the "sheep" and the "goats" will separate and form distinctive parties for the next Presidential campaign; the old feuds of Tennessee polities will be revived. old scores brought up for settlement, incidents of the war revived for dispute before the people and a general Kilkenny cat fight inaugurated for the spoils. The colored vote will perhaps be somewhat divided, but will preponderate for the Republican party, and will constitute almost the power in connection with the Yankee" element.

Besides, it is also believed that a little adversity and political physic will operate healthily upon the disordered system of Tennessee Repubicanism, forcing that unity of action and concord so necessary to party success that personal feuds and individual ambition will thus give way to the public weal, and the agitators must go to the wall on both sides. It is not certain any means that ex President Johnson will be chosen Senator, as he will be fought by his old enemies of the Whig party, as well as by the Republicans. He , however, working hard to emulate John Quincy Adams, and proposes to die in the har-hess. He has wonderful pluck and energy, but the opinion is that he will be forestalled by new combinations. Gov. Senter was an old line Whig, and is not in accord with any movement alculated to place Andrew Johnson in the Senate, while Brownlow is, of course, his implacable enemy, and, if he lives, will fight him harder

## ROMANTIC.

#### Amenities of a Foreign Summer Resort—A Duel Between Two Women. The last number of the Paris Moniteur con-

tains the following romantic story:-"Two ladies of the world, who pass the winte season at the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean, were scaling at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 15 the gorges of the Alps,

undulating towards the sea a few miles distant from Vintimiglia. Upon reaching the summit of the hill, on which are to be seen the ruins of a Roman castle, they stopped two peasant women. and induced them by means of money to serve them as witnesses in a very important operation which they said they were about to execute. The two ladies next measured the ground One of them placed herself with her back against the ruins of the Castle of Applias, and the other placed herself before her distance of twenty steps. Each of the women then drew a pistol from under their cloaks. At the sight of these weapons, the peasant women uttered piercing cries, and advanced with uplifted arms to prevent the Amazons from firing at one another. But two shots were discharged at the same moment. The poor peasant women fell down, while the ladies burst into loud laughter at seeing their witnesses on the ground piteously begging them not to kill them. The ladies then reloaded the pistols and took position in front of each other, at a distance of fifteen steps. They were about to fire again when a third witness made his appearance. emerged from behind the wall of the ancient castle. Startled by the reports of the pistols, he had hastened to the spot from the neighboring parsonage. He urged the two rivals to make up their quarrel, and succeeded in reconciling them. A love affair was at the bottom of the

# SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Public Debt Statement-A Reduction of \$7,435,744-Why it was not Greater.

The Cuban Revolution-Repulse of an Assault on Puerto Principe-Santiago to be Attacked.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the

month, just issued:-Debt bearing interest in coin, viz., bonds at 5 per cent. issued before March 3, 1864, \$27,022,000; bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s issued under act of March 3, 1864, \$194,567,300; bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent., \$288,677,600; 5-20 bonds at 6 per cent., \$1,602,664,400; amount outstanding, \$2,107,931,300; interest, \$31,850,038.57. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, certificates, 3 per cent, interest, \$50,810,000; navy pension fund, 3 per cent. \$14,000,000; amount outstanding, \$64,810,000, interest \$1,207,700,222; debt bearing no interest, viz.: demand and legal-tender notes, \$356,116,719:25; postal and fractional currency, \$31,030,299.87; certificates of gold deposited, \$36,725,840; amount outstanding, \$423,872.859-12.

Debt onwhich interest has ceased since maturity, amount outstanding, \$4,790,056-64, interest, \$660,784.25; total debt, principal outstanding, amount, \$2,601,404,215.76; amount interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment, 33,718,523 81. Total debt, principal and interest, \$2,635,122,738-57.

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin belonging to the Government, \$66,405, 770.92; coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding, \$36,750,840; currency, \$23,381,-654.29; sinking fund in outstanding interest bonds and interest omitted and accrued thereon, \$11,932,147.07; other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon, \$15,110,590. Total, \$153,556,002-28.

Amount of public debt, less cash in sinking fund and purchased bonds in Treasury, \$2,481,-566,746-29. Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fuud in the Treasury, on first ult., \$2,489,000,480:58.

The decrease of public debt during the past month is \$7,435,744 29. Decrease since March 1, 1869, \$43,896,523.72.

The debt statement would have shown a still greater reduction had not the Government advanced to the Pacific Railroad during the month interest on their bonds to the amount of \$1,620,861.37, and paid on the last day of the month an unusually large amount of drafts, more than two and a half millions.

#### The Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, August 2 .- The public debt statement shows a reduction of the Government indebtedness during the month of July amounting to \$7,435,744.29. The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$66,405,770-92; coin certificates. \$36,725,840. Amount of currency in the Treasury, \$23,381,654-29; sinking fund, \$11,932,147-07; other bonds purchased, \$15,110,590.

The reduction is less than was indicated a few days ago, for the reason that there has been advanced to the Pacific Railroad interest on their bonds amounting to \$1,636,861 37, making the real reduction over \$9,000,000. In addition to this, there was an excessive amount of warrants paid on Saturday, amounting in all to upwards of two and a half million of dollars.

## Naval Gazette.

Commander William D. Whiting has been ordered to duty as Assistant Navigation officer at the New York Navy Yard; Master George B. Livingston is ordered to the Pacific fleet; Paymaster C. J. Emery has been detached from duty at Hong Kong, China, and ordered to settle accounts: Paymaster E. C. Doran is ordered to the Independence vice F. C. Casby, detached.

## After the Illicit Distillers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, August 2 .- Attorney-General Hoar and Commissioner Delano have had a lengthy consultation yesterday in reference to the employment of extra force to assist the revenue officers in Brooklyn, New York, to suppress a number of illicit distilleries there. Commissioner Delano thought it would be necessary to employ several hundred assistants, but the Attorney-General decided that they could not be paid out of the judiciary appropriation, and the expenses should be assumed by the Revenue Department. It was finally agreed to call upon the Secretary of the Navy for a sufficient force of marines to aid the revenue officers to bring the offending distillers to justice.

Tullock's, Appointment.
The appointment of Mr. Tullock as collector of revenue for this district was made by Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Delapo had nothing whatever to do with it, as his relations with Tullock have not been of the most friendly character for some time past, the latter having rendered himself somewhat obnoxious to the Commissioner while appointment clerk. Tullock has not yet received

his commission, but probably will receive it some time this week, though he will not enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately, as he has a number of matters in his present posttion to arrange before leaving.

Changing a Fing. The United States steamer Severn will shortly ail for Havana, to relieve the Albany as flaghip of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Personni. General F. T. Dent, Private Secretary to the President, is expected to return here from his Western trip in the course of a day or two. Senator Morton will speak in Ohio on the 12th of August, at such place as the Republican Committee may select.

## Drowning of Two Boys.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 2 .- At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as two boys, Francis Larkin and Michael Connolly by name, employed as messengers by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were passing over a bridge near this place, one of them, Larkin, fell into the water. Not being able to swim, Connolly immediately jumped over to attempt his rescue and both were drowned. The bodies of both were recovered some hours after the sad acci-

#### FROM CUBA.

Repulse of the Attack on Puerto Principe by Five Thousand Negroes. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 2 .- It is reported that two slavers have landed in the Cinco Villas district on account of Zulueta Marino. On Wednesday last, July 28, five thousand negro insurgents attacked Puerte Principe, making a general said through the city. The Spanish troops, to the number of four thousand men, attacked them. "A severe struggle ensued, in which the ground was contested inch by inch, the insurgents finally retiring in perfect order, baving achieved the object for which they made the raid. They captured and destroyed provisions valued at \$50,-000, and made good their retreat. The Spaniards do not give any estimate of the patriot losses. Thirty-fou rwounded soldiers of their army were taken to the barracks. The Spanlards claim they had only eleven men kitled. Affairs at Santingo-Contemplated Attack on the City.

Patriot fears of a massacre by the volunteers have subsided. There is great dearth of provisions, and consequently great misery, at 8antiago de Cuba. On Saturday, July 24, the patriot detachments which have been attacking the fortified plantations for some time past defeated the Spanish reinforcements sent to meet them. Colonel Camara, commanding the Spanish forces, was wounded, and the expedition compelled to return to the city. It is stated that as soon as their preparations are completed the patriots will positively attack Santiago de

Expected Investment of Puerto Principe. The negro militia that made the raid upon Puerto Principe enabled a number of families to escape from the Spaniards. The investment of Puerto Principe is expected.

Mr. Furguson, long imprisoned at Manzauillo, has obtained his release. A number of the political prisoners have also been released.

More Sequestrations. In consequence of certain correspondence having been intercepted, more important seques trations are expected. The sales of confiscated property will take place at auction. It is suggested that the police authorities make a registration of the slaves owned by disloyal masters. More troops are demanded from the interior, the insurgents increasing in numbers and activity.

#### AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 2 .- Thomas E. Montgomery, the druggist who compounded the medicine which caused the death of William Baunnshea's child, has been held to ball in \$1000, for the action of the Grand Jury.

Henrietta Nichols, the oldest colored woman in Maryland, died yesterday, aged one hundred and ten years.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., was sworn in as United States District Attorney, on Saturday, and will enter on his duties in a few days. It is believed that Judge Bond will get the assistant judgeship in the same Court.

The colored Republicans here have agreed that no further disputations be permitted amongst them on politics, and counsel unity.

The Baltimore Produce Markets. Baltimore Produce Intracts.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—Cotton dull, and nominally 33%c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, \$6@650; do. extra, \$6.75@7.50; do. family, \$8.25@9; City Mills superfine, \$6@655; do. extra, \$6.75@8; do. family, \$8.50@10.50; Western extra, \$6.75@6, 25; do. extra, \$6.50@1.00; western superfine; \$5.75@6, 25; do. extra, \$6.50@1.25; do. family, \$7.75@8.50. Wheat firm; red, \$1.55@1.65. Corn—white, \$1.66@1.08. Oats, 64@65c. Rye, \$1.25. Corn—white, \$1.96@1.08. Oats, 64@65c. Ryc, \$1.25.

Mess Pork quiet at \$34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 193c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 23@24c.

Lard firm at 193c@20c. Whisky quiet at \$1.18.

-The fashion reporter of a New York daily paper announces that "Ida Lewis' wedding has been postponed, and her sister has just effected an engagement with Ida's fiance's brother.1 The terms are not mentioned.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 2, 1869. The Money market progresses slowly, the month of July opening and closing with few elements of case. This morning there is not a very active demand for currency, and the applications at the banks are readily met on call and short credit at 6@7 per

From the statement of the banks, which appears this afternoon, showing their condition and the transactions of the past week, we may gather infor-mation of some importance in estimating the prospects of the market during September, which is invariably an active one for money. Call loans rate at 6 and occasionally 7 per cent. on good collaterals, and the current rates of discount for the best paper country be cutted at less than Sectioner cent on the cannot be quoted at less than 8@10 per cent, on

Gold opened rather weak this morning, but the tendency of the premium is upward. Opening sales at 186½; at noon 196¾.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks

this morning, but prices were not so strong. State loans were inactive, Sales of City sixes were reported at 101 for the new certificates. Lehigh gold foan sold at 96%.

The only feature in United States securities is a strong upward movement in prices.

Reading Railroad was dull and lower, selling at

48% (648-81, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 56% (65%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122%; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 30%; 42% was bid for Little Schuyikili Railroad; 53% for Minehili Railroad; 56% for Lehigh Valley Railroad; and 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were dull Lehigh Navigation sold. Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold

at 36%, a decline of 14. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Rallway shares nothing was done. 191 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteeth; 58% for Chesnut and alnut; and 29 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & B	LOT VIC	, 40 S. Third street,
FIRST	BOAR	D.
\$500 N Jer Exemp.	100 st	Ph & E b60 . 30%
eash101	100	do 3036
\$6000 City 6s, New. is, 101	100 ab	Reading RR 48%
\$500 Leh gold 1 975g	20	do s5. 48 %
\$6000 do 96%	100	doc. 4836
\$4000 Sch N 68, '82,18 65	100	do 830,48*44
\$500 Leh R loan c. 87 1/2	100	dob30.48 81
38 sh C & Am R.ls. 1223	200	do 4814
1 00Sep. 63	300	dols.s5. 48%
90 do 16 1993c	50	do 4837
9 sh Penna R. 1s. 56%	10	dotrf. 48%
2 dols, 56%	100	0008, 48%
33 do	100	dob5&1, 48%
100 sh Leh N Stk 36%	100	dob30.48 81
MESSUS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third		
street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:		
U_S_68 of 1881, 1933 (a)194; do. 1862, 1253 (a)1253; i		
do 1864 1981 (a.198 : do 1865, 128 a.128 : do, 1865,		
new. 1994 @ 1994 : do. 1867, new, 122 5@122 5; do.		
1868 199 1 (21 199 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
30 Year 6 per cent. Cv., 110 (m)110%; Due Comp. Int.		
Notes, 19%; Gold, 186@186%; Silver, 180@182.		
JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as		
follows:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 128% @ 124 (; 5-20s of 1862,		
1981/661981 · do 1864, 123 / 66123 / 1 do., Nov., 1865,		
123 k@123 %; do., July, 1865, 122 %@122 %; do., 1867,		
1223 @123; do., 1868, 1223 @1224; 10-408, 1154 @		
the Dealth Hall but Gold their		

# THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New From the Herald.

1223 @123; do., 1868, 1225 @1224; 1155; Pacifics, 1105 bid. Gold, 1365.

"The speculation in Government bonds was active and excited, the principal operators on the bull' side being stock houses, who alleged their positive knowledge that Mr. Boutwell would continue his extra purchases during the month of August, The foreign quotations also became firmer. At the highest point 1862's sold at 125%; 1867's at 123%, and the coupon Ten-forties at 115. The currency sixes sold

at 110%. From these prices there was a reaction in the street market on Saturday evening.

"The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will be sold on the 4th of September at the Manchester depot, under a writ of feri facias issued by the Court of Chancery at the suit of Charles J. Hendrickson and Stewart Brown, complainants, who are holders of mortgages. The entire property of the company, including the steamer Jesse Hoyt, will sold, and the branch road from Manchester to Tom's river will be disposed of, subject to the payment of the principal of certain bonds secured by mortgage given to James W. Alexander, trustee.

"Gold ranged from 1375 to 185% on extreme quo-

"Gold ranged from 137% to 135% on extreme quotations, closing at 136%. The decline was due to the failing off in the specie shipments for the week, which were only six hundred thousand dollars against three millions the previous week.

"Foreign exchange closed an eighth per cent, lower than it opened. The decline is due to the larger number of produce, cotton, and bond bills which came on the market. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent, with the asual excen-

which came on the market. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent, with the asual exceptions at five. Prime discounts were quoted on extreme figures, from seven to eleven per cent. The weekly bank statement is unfavorable, and the changes in some instances puzzling, if not unaccountable. The loss in specie is over two millions, despite the slight shipments of the week, but it is probably due to the absence of the shipments of Saturday, July 24, in the statement of that day. The deposits have increased nearly three millions, somprising the loans, which have been increased a million, and the legal-tenders, which have increased eighteen hundred thousand dollars. The loss in reserve is \$377,726, and the decrease in the excess over the legal figure \$1,065,742."

#### Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Aug. 2 .- The market for beef cattle was

extremely inactive to day, and under the influence of large offerings prices declined fully 1 cent per pound from the highest point last week, without, however, causing any increased movement. We quote choice at 9@91/c., the latter rate for an extra lot; fair to good at 8@8%c.; prime at 6%@7%c., and con mon at 5@6c, per lb. gross. Receipts, 2356 head, The following sales were reported:-

Head.

Head.

101 Owen Smith, Western, 8@94.

70 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7%@9%.

57 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 108.

108 P. McFillen, Western, 769.

103 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9.

103 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@9.

108 B. F. McFillen, Western, 769.

109 James McFillen, Western, 769.

109 James McFillen, Western, 769.

100 E. S. Millen, Western, 769.

100 E. S. Millen, Western, 769.

101 James McFillen, Western, 769.

102 E. S. Millen, Western, 769.

103 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 769.

204 Mooney & Smith, Western, 769.

205 Mooney & Smith, Western, 769.

206 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7669.

207 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 668.

208 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7468.

209 Hope & Co., Western, 6568.

209 Hope & Co., Western, 6568.

20 J. Clemson, Western, 7675.

21 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 668.

22 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7684.

23 A. Kimble, Chester county, 7684.

50 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9%.
27 A. Kimble, Chester county, 7@8%.
36 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
71 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8.
52 John McArdle, Western, 6%@8%.
38 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6%@7%.
80 R. Wayne, Western, 6%%8%.
17 C. Walker, Virginia, 6%.
For Cows and Calves there was a steady inquiry at \$45@75, and Springers at \$40@65. Receipts, 200 head.

head.

There was a fair business effected in Sheep, and prices were decidedly firmer. Sales of 15,000 head at the Park and Avenue yards at 5@5%c. \$\overline{g}\$ be, gross. The market for Hogs was active to-day to the full extent of the offerings, and an advance on the closing quotations of last week was realized. Sales of 3000 head at the Avenue and Union Drove yards at \$13@13 00 for still, and \$14@14.5 for corn-fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 2. - The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade, at \$5@5.50 for superfine; \$5.50@5.75 for extras; \$6.25@1.75 for Iowa, Wis-consin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.25@7.25 for rennsylvania do. do.; \$6.75@7.75 for Ohio and Indiana do.; and \$8 50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6:12%@6:25 智 bbl.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices are weak. Sales of 500 bush. Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1 50@f-55; also, 800 bush, amber at \$1 55%, and 1200 \$1.50@1.55; also, 800 bush, amber at \$1.55%, and 1200 bush, white at \$1.67%@1.73, and new do. at \$1.50@1.57. Rye is quiet at \$1.20@1.25 \$\footnote{9}\$ bush, for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of yellow at \$1.15@1.16, and Western mixed \$1.12@1.18. Oais are unchanged; sales of Western at 74@76c.; 2000 bush, new at 60c.; and Pennsylvania at 53@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$43 \$ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quoted at \$9.95@9.50 \$\text{p} bush.

Timothy is held at \$5@5.50, and Flaxseed at \$2.60 Whisky may be quoted at \$1.15@1.20 \$9 gallon, tax

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Stgamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Soln Bee, Hartung, Richmond, Va., Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr B. G. Tubman, Neal, Washington, D. C.,
Schr D. Schr, Casen, Go.,
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Weymouth,
Schr Harriet S. Brooks, Lore, East Cambridge, George S. Repplier. ohr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, ong Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, 38 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 38 hours from Hartford, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Busan, Grumley, 38 hours from Hartford, with mase, to A. Groves, 37.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 34 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Concerd, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Concerd, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Beividere, Harrison, 6 days from Boston, in hallast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Sent L. M. Warren, Warren, 13 days from Bangor, with laths to Henry Croskey.

Schr A. R. Wallace, Ward, 19 days from Broad Creek, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Mary Virginia, Taylor, 6 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickserbocker Lee Co.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, from Salem.

Schr Mary G. Taylor, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimere, W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barques Philena, from New York, and Julia Michels, from London, in company with a large number of light brigs and schoeners.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 30. Went to sea 38th inst., brig Altavela, for Yarmonth, N. S.; 38th, barque L. G. Bigelow, for Autwerp, and sohr leland Belle, for Portsmouth, N. H., all from Philadelphia.

Steamship Anajaz, from Wilmington, Del., for Rio de Janeiro, and all the acheeners before reported, went to sea to day; also, two brigs, names unknown.

LABAN L, LYONS.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston at 10 A. M. o'day. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Easton, Wilson, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 14th
ult., for Philadelphia via Hahamas.
Schr Windward, Heeves, hence, at Potersburg, Va., 27th Schr George Hotchkins, Rackett, hence, below Provience 30th ult. Sobr J. P. McDevitt, Mulano, honce for Norwich, passed Hell Gate Slat ult. Schr Kenduskess, Wyatt, at Holmes' Hole from Phila-Schr Kenduskess, Wyatt, at Holmes' Hole from Phila-delphia for Boston, lost foresail in a squall in Vineyard delphia for Boston, ult.

GRAIN FOR BELGIUM.—The barque Melbourne, we was cleared by Messre. Peter Wright & Sons, on Satur last for Antwerp, takes out the following cargo:—29 bushels wheat in bulk; 4705 bushels do. in bage; and carks tallow.